New Dimensions of Quarks and Gluons: Strings Return to Their Roots

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We need to understand this new type of behaviour

The Goal

These phases are interesting in their own right...

These are new phases of matter!

Hot, dense soup of Quarks and Gluons Cold droplet of Lithium atoms ...but may have a lot to tell us about Physics in ultra-extreme conditions in Nature

Exciting and Novel!

How often do we create new phases of matter in the lab?!

early universe...

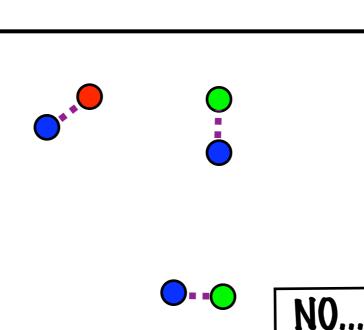
cores of compact stars...

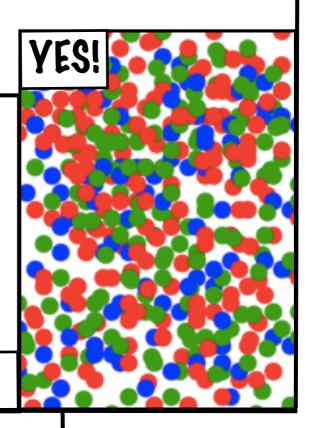
What Happened?!

Usual (QCV) picture:

quarks interact by gluon exchange...

But we can no longer treat the quarks and gluons as interacting a few at a time...





"Collective Behaviour" emerges!

Behaviour of individuals vs. Behaviour of a crowd. Same sort of physics emerging in certain cold atom systems...

Understanding the Physics



Need robust models of these properties for this new form of matter.

Is a description in terms of molecules best for getting to grips with wetness of water?



Big Question...

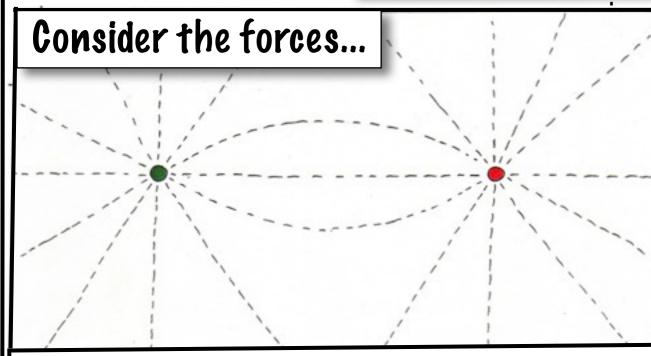
Is a model of quarks and gluons the best starting point?

Is a model of individual atoms the best starting point?

Are these the most natural variables to describe the physics?

Perhaps the answer is no...

Another Possibility



Can pull apart objects that interact electromagnetically until they are essentially free...

Is this all a clue?

Perhaps the right variables come from strings!!



But not for quarks interacting with the strong nuclear force...

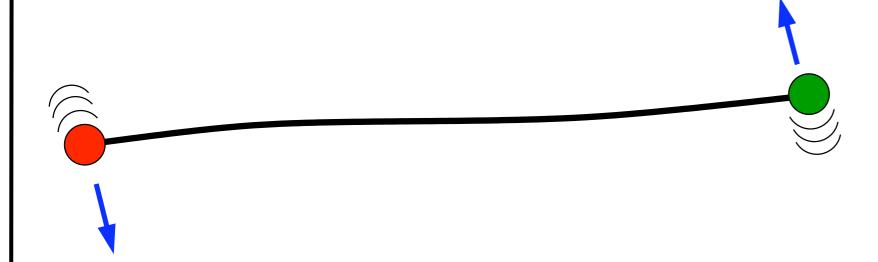


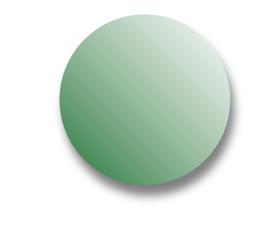
Goes back to the old ideas...

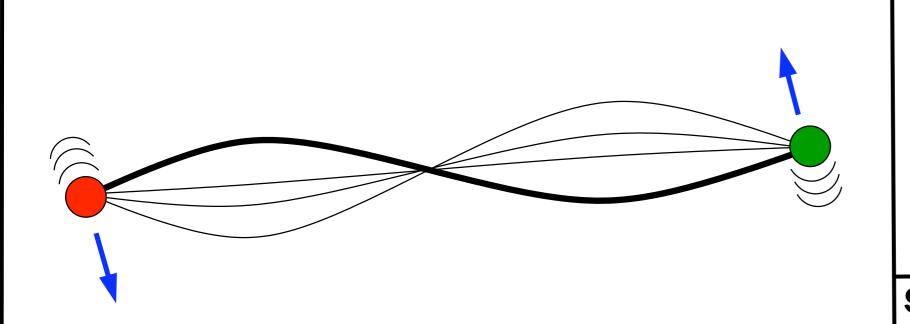
History I:The Old String Idea

The old ideas from the 60s and early 70s...

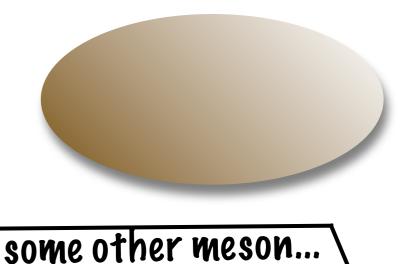
...different nuclear particles correspond to different vibrations and spinnings of the string...







meson...



History 2: Strings Fail!

The physics of strings is very intricate. In order to work, the theory presents a list of demands:

There must be open strings and their vibrations...

There must be closed strings and their vibrations...

There must be more than three spatial dimensions...

There must be open strings and their vibrations...

There must be closed strings and their vibrations...

There must be more than three spatial dimensions...

Ok. That's where we came in. Works pretty well.

They describe a strange non-nuclear particle

Ok.. that's the last straw...!

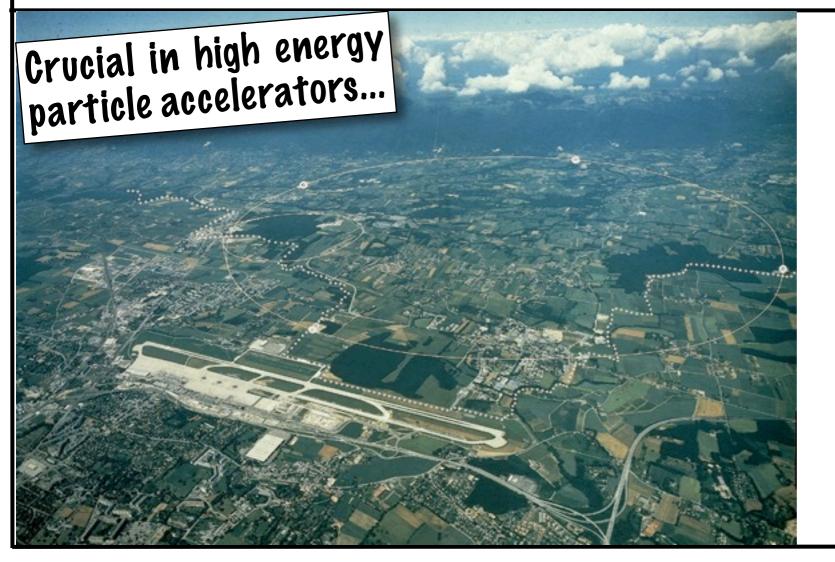
So clearly this is just wrong... right?

History 3: Quarks and Gluons Rule

These bugs - together with the QCD approach - killed the string attempt, in the 70s.

Quantum ChromoDynamics (QCD)

Powerful for studying many aspects of quark-gluon physics



But these techniques fall short of what we need now...

History 4: Strings for Everything

NO...

Having failed to explain something, strings were resurrected in the late 70s and then the 80s in order to try to explain "Everything"

Everything?

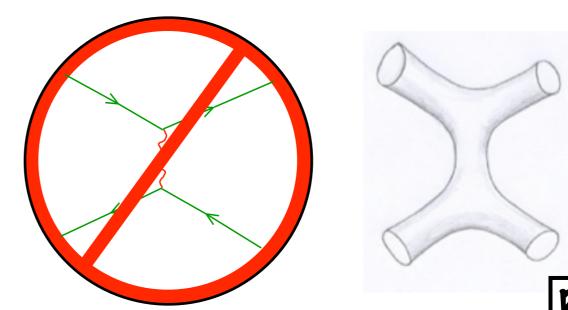
- ·Combine Gravity and Quantum Physics
- ·Unify gravity with the other forces
- ·Place all matter and interaction into one framework.

Ambitious and on-going...

Those vibrations look like "gravitons"!

Key idea comes from that funny closed string behaviour...

Perhaps it is Quantum Gravity that strings are good for!



YES!

Run with the idea...

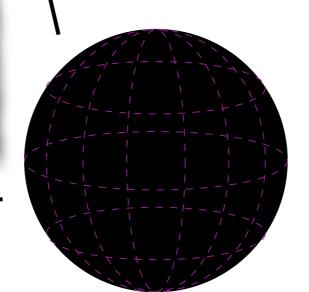
Classical Black Holes

They arise as very simple solutions to Einstein's General Relativity

- •Form from lots of massenergy in small enough region
- "Nothing can escape, not even light" ("Black")
- Point of no return Horizon

Simplest objects in the universe.

Whatever forms or falls into the hole, its details get lost: the black hole just gets bigger.



Horizon "universalizes" the physics.

Entropy S=0

And they are really out there!



For small enough black holes, quantum effects are important.

What of quantum physics?

What are they?

Quantum Black Holes

Combine Einstein's General Relativity with quantum mechanics

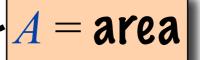
- Black holes radiate, acting like a body with temp. T
- •Its mass can radiate away.
- •Acts like thermodynamic object of entropy S.

S≠0 means they have an internal structure...!

Entropy

$$S = \frac{A}{4G}$$

String theory supplied a quantum gravity description of the physics of the internal structure.

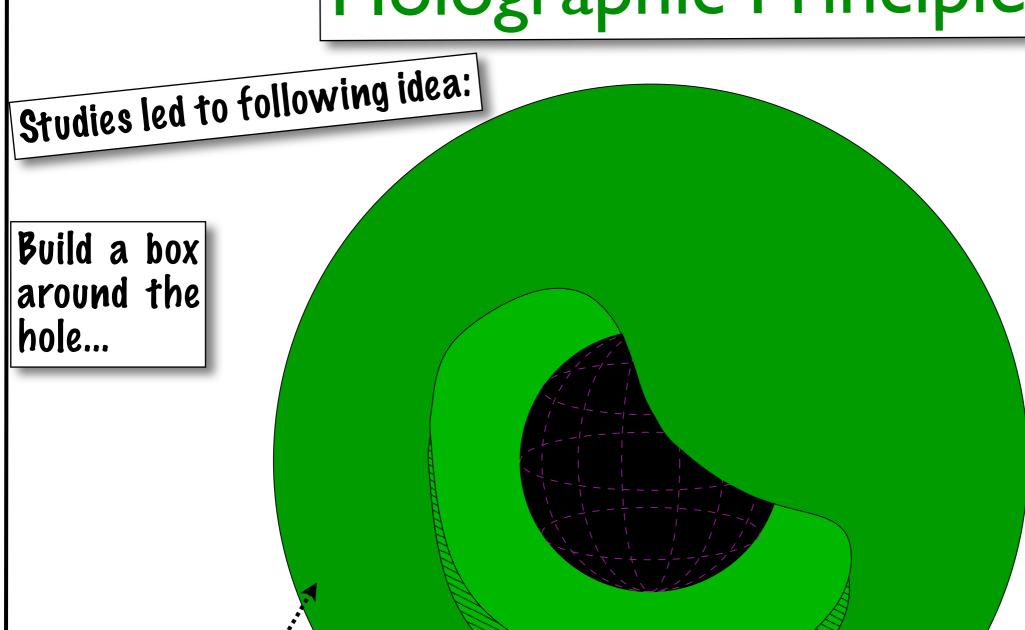


We haven't yet found evidence of small black holes in our universe...

Clue: Entropy (information about interior) cares about area, not volume!

So what?

Holographic Principle



physics of black hole can be captured by staying at the walls of the box...

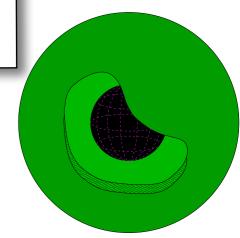
wall/boundary has one dimension fewer.

Quantum gravity systems have a description in terms of a non-gravitational system in fewer dimensions.

A Duality: Strings Return!

For black holes in certain 4+1 dim spacetimes:

the "holographic" description resembles the type of physics being seen in the experiments!



Black hole in higher dimensional space, so not in our world!

The bottom line...

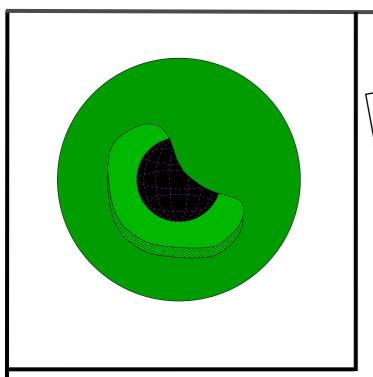
"Duality"; Same physics in very different systems

Have a dictionary to translate between the four (space) dimensional quantum gravity quantities and a three (space) dimensional system!

Turn this around to exploit it...

Easy to compute properties of the gravity system (black holes) determine hard to compute properties of the dual system of interest.

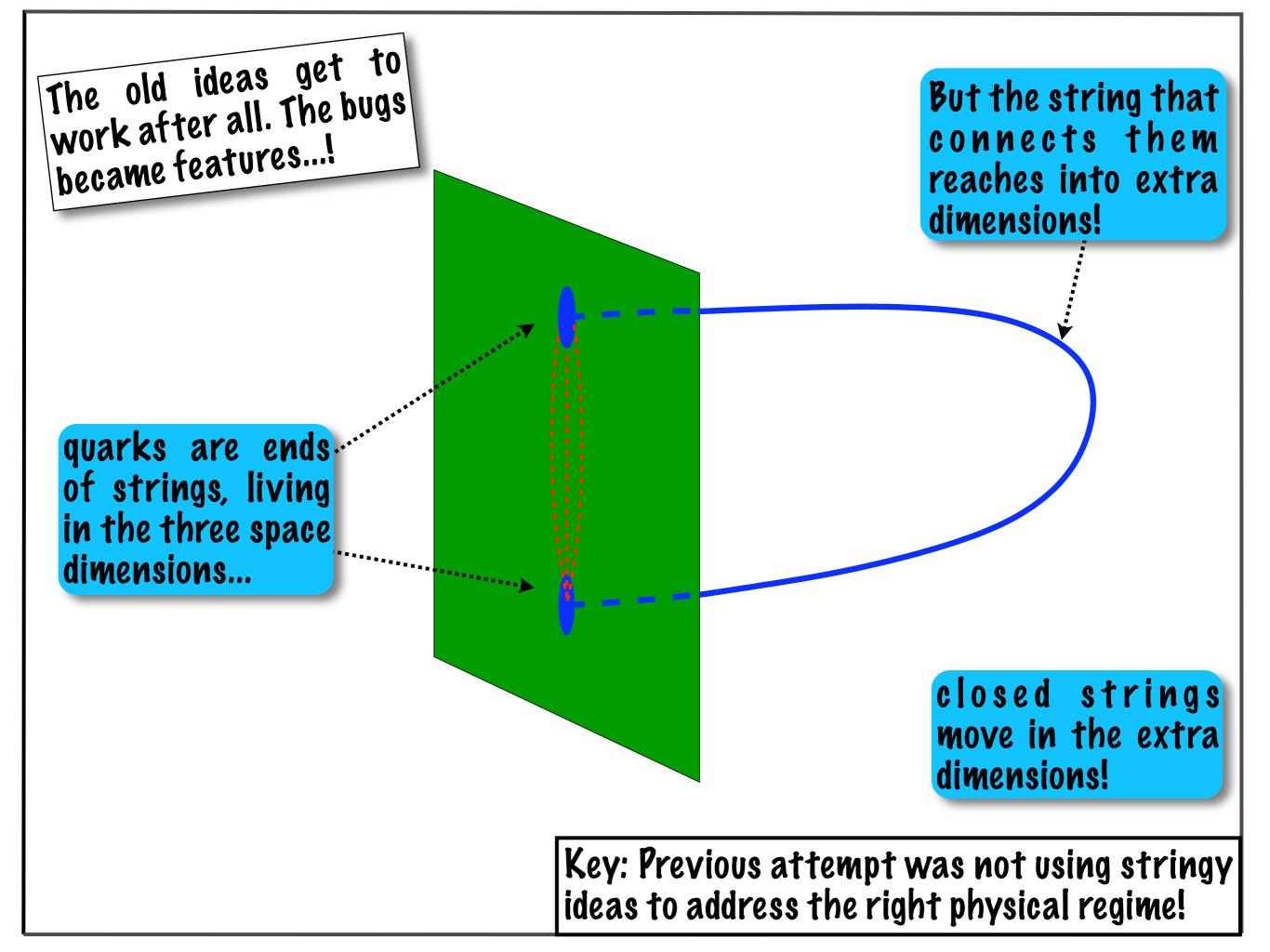
Let's see how it works...

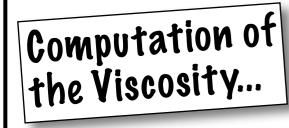


Typically work with a close-up of this, which opens it up...

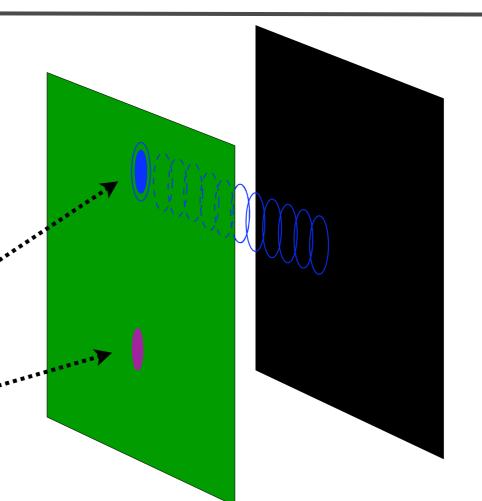
Black hole horizon Extra dimension

Three (space) dimensional system we're studying (plasma, or cold atom gas).



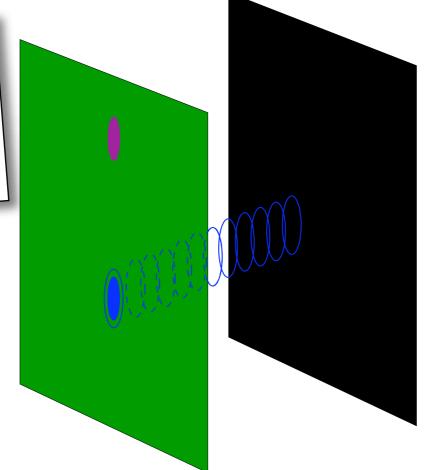


See how two separated points in the plasma connect to each other...



The disturbance travels as closed strings (gravitons) in the higher dimensions...

...and scatters off the black hole before returning!



Bigger black hole absorbs more, reduces disturbance, increasing viscosity.

viscosity

cosity entropy
$$\Delta$$

$$\eta = \frac{A}{16\pi G} \qquad S = \frac{A}{4C}$$



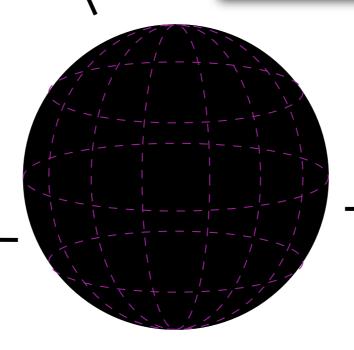
$$\frac{\eta}{S} = \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

Just what's been seen!

Hopes and Expectations

The models so far are simple, so it is remarkable what they can already do...

Strings, gravity, black holes, etc, seem to supply the right variables for this physics.



What are the "universal" features of our new variables that simplify the physics...?

Why does it work so well?

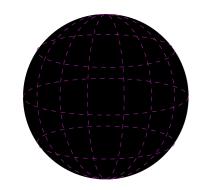
What are prospects for more success?

Black holes with their simple horizons...

Hopes and Expectations

This is also a powerful test of the tools that come from string theory...

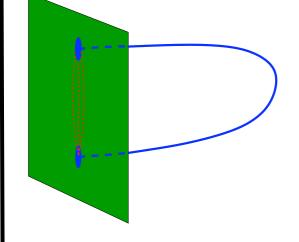




Perhaps more experiments may shape the theory in ways we have not thought of yet...



May feed back into other applications of string theory (unification, cosmology, etc...)





The work continues.
It is very exciting...!